INTERESTING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrital of the Great Western. On Wednesday morning, the Great Western arrived at N. York, bringing intelligence from England to March 29th. We annex the following summary from a letter in the New York Evening Post, besides other extracts taken from foreign papers.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.] LONDON, March 29, 1845. The income tax and new scale of sugar duties will pass without alteration, but the latter are a

mass of anomalies and inconsistencies. In the House of Commons the other night, Mr. Patrick Stewart, a large West India proprietor, said that if Government would promote the emigration of tree black laborers to the West Indies, admit rum and other produce of the Islands into England at a lower duty, and allow them to get whatever they wanted where they could do so best and cheapest, that then the West India planters would not be afraid to dispense with differential duties, and to meet the slave labor countries on equal terms in the markets of the world. Things are evident-

iy working to this end.

All the speeches on the income tax went to show the opinions entertained that it would be continued as a permanent source of revenue, and that forther reductions would be made on articles

of consumption.

In the late debate on the game laws, Mr. H. Berkely, the toember for Bristol, read a variety of extracts from the American game laws for the purpose of showing that they were more stringent than those of England.

don rose to complain, that as between England and the United States the favors were all on one side, English merchants complained, as he con-sidered justly, of the loss inflicted on them by the change made in the United States tariff of August, Under the 26th section of the new tariff, goods coming from England, which were shipped before the imposition of the new duties was exposed to ruinous duties to the extent of 90 or 100 per cent. on silk goods, and 120 on cotton goods. Goods from the Eastward of the Cape were subjected to much lower duties. This he considered an intraction of the treaty with the United States, which provided that no duty should be imposed on goods from England higher than was imposed on goods from any other country. By the change, a single House in Glasgow had lost £3,000, and the total loss to The Americans, he said, appeared fully alive to the importance of the treaty whenever it was in their favor, for they had insisted on the repayment of the amount of doties levied on their rice by England in excess of that levied on rice from Africa. The Earl of Aberdeen in reply said, that the subject had been brought under the notice of the Government of Washington, both by Mr. Fox and Mr. Packenham, but that it had not

received that attention which it deserved. When Lord Clarendon spoke, the discovery about the admission of Louisiana sugar under the most favored nation clause had not been made, otherwise it would materially have strengthened his lordship's argument.

In reply to a question, the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, said it was not the intention of government at present, to make any alteration in the tobacco duties. Probably the English government will wait to see what will be the course pursued by the President elect, in respect to the Ame-A conversation has also taken place in the

Commons in reference to the Oregon territory.— Mr. Roebuck, the member from Bath, formerly connected with Canada, and who has given some attention to American affairs, thought that if the case was properly looked into, it would be seen at once that the United States had no just claim West of the Rocky Mountains, and that the conduct of the House of Representatives in that ater was enough to rouse indignation. Sir Robert Peel, in reply, said, that Mr. Roebuck would see that the relations of England were not with the House of Representatives, but with the American Executive. He quite agreed, that whilst negotiations were pending, nothing could be more unseemly than to use any language of bluster or menace, but, whilst forbearing to do so, he hoped the House would not inter that her Majesty's government were not deeply sensible of the importance of the subject. Another member asked Sir Robert if he had seen the work on California, by M. de Motras—a scientific gentleman sent out by the French Government—and in which, after stating that he had examined the Oregon question, M. de Motras says of the English claim-"It faut avouez que cette fois la raison et la droit sont de

President Tyler's parting message, respecting the slave trade, has excited some surprise, from the fact, that the President seems to have penned it under the remarkable misapprehension, that negroes captured from slave ships, when landed in the West Indies, are subject to slavery in another shape, under the name of "apprenticeship." The "apprenticeship" system was abolished several years ago. The subject was mentioned in hope that the United States might send a "Com-missioner" to the West Indies to investigate the condition of the negroes in those islands. Such, I think, is a correct abstract of discus-

sions on matters relating to the U. States. FRANCE.-After a squabble in the House of Peers, ministers have been outwitted on the secret service bul. The defeat, however, is not thought likely to lead to their resignation. A dreadful accident has occurred at Algiers. By some neglect or other, a powder magazine, situated below the barracks, exploded, and about 200 people, principal-Iv soldiers, were killed.

In the other continental states, things continue quiet, with the exception of Switzerland, where there is a succession of "rows" about the Jesuits.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN. ENGLISH OPINIONS OF MR. POLK'S INAUGURAL.

[From London Times, March 27 and 28.] The consent of Congress to the annexation of Texas is an event so long expected, that the question of its justice has gradually merged in the vi-sion of its certainty. There was a time when the most enlightened and thoughtful men of the Union could venture to entertain a strong moral objecion against it; and their arguments are on record. It was clear, however, that the mass of the Union, its newest and most active elements, were in favor of the measure. Their eyes were always reverting to Texas. Texas unappropriated, like inde-pendent Megara, within sight of Athens, was the re-sore of the Union; not but that there are other eye-sores to the ambitions gaze of that people. --Whatever they see they love, whatever they love they covet whatever they covet they expect, and endeavor to obtain. But Texas was the first thing in their way, and formed the bold foreground of Texas adjacent, revolted, independent still menaced and molested by the weak and impolitic rulers whose yoke it had broken, already peopled and governed by the citizens of the Union, or adventurers of the sa e language and principles, was an acquisition absolutely necessary not so much to the happiness, as to the very comfort,

than half the Republic.

The only part of the business, therefore, on which there could be any surprise, would be the particular time and manner in which Republican isdon and taste would select for the acquisition. To an European understanding, there is something quite grotesque in the time and manner actually adopted. The Congress comes to this momentons decision in the very point of time between the two Presidentships. Mr. Tyler completes his career with a determination which he and properties his career with a determination which he cannot have the smallest share in carrying out, and Mr. Polk will be engaged throughout the whole term in the arduous execution of a project imposed upon him at the first moment of his official existence. The former President, as he approaches his end, seems horror-struck at the thought of leaving his four years a blank in his thought of leaving his four years a blank in his country's annals. He must do something before he dies though he leaves a legacy of trouble to his successor. Yet why defer it to such an hour?
Was it as Constantine put off his baptism to his
death bed, that he might enjoy the unimpaired benefit, without the arduous responsibility consequent on the rite? Mr. Tyler, a President rather by misadventure than by popular intention, and not reciprocating to his office the dignity it conferred on him, procures admission to the line of Ame. and State authorities." rican heroes by an act which will entail upon him neither trouble nor risk. Should it even plunge the uation in war, should it rend the Union, should it finally upset that equilibrium of forces by which the Federation is now maintained against so great a diversity of separate interests, Mr. Tyler is clear of all that responsibility. It attaches to those to whom the Constitution commits his new-born

The fit of action seems to have seized the whole expiring body. First the President, as soon as he finds he must needs quit the scene, urges the deed. Then, the House of Representatives, about to dissolve, eagerly embraces its last opportunity, and like the silk-worm, having laid its eggs, immediately dies. The Senate has just time to pronounce. This it does on the 27th of February, and on the 4th of March a new President addresses the whole population on the proceedings of the late Congress. The interval could be but a few hours, but there was time enough, it seems, for the late President to use the powers given to h m by the amendal resolution of the Congress, for the liberty of negotiation. Already had he envoys and instructions to Texas. Such is the avidity for grasping a personal share in public actions, which a Democracy has always been

to make up for this wrong by starting a project or two of his own. The tone of a President must needs be lofty. He must assume a dignity which is not conceded, and he would only be misunderstood and despised by his fellow-citizens, if he adopted the conventional courtesies and humiliations of European Potentates. His office is the most honorable in the earth; his responsibility is the greatest. To disturb the unanimity of the Federal Union, even for an imagined object of morality, is the most supendous crime of which hu-man nature can be guilty. To extend that Union, indefinitely, in all directions, is the citizen's first and noblest instinct; to be comprehended in it, the greatest felicity that can happen to any race of men. It is the only security for peace. All this may mean much or little, but, in the old world, it is the language of men who are not conducting,

but founding an empire.

We, in the old world, have long since chastised one another's desires to at least the lan-guage of modesty and mutual deference. The President is not overawed by the presence of one sovereign power in the length and breadth of his continent. Hence he feels no indecency in expressing, in glorifying every aggressive impulse of the heart. The citizen, he says, must rejoice when a frontier line is removed, when he can communicate freely, commercially and politically with his neighbors, without the restrictions of trade, or the interference of foreign claims, and foreign politics and morals. When such rejoicings are arguments, then we may reasonably fear for the invidious frontier lines of the St. Lawrence, not to speak of that other on the Westward of the Rocky Mountains. But other difficulties will arise before that day. Neither Democracy nor Federation can solve the great problem of society. Government is not so easy a task. The creature of a mob election, addressing his creators, may talk in the same breath of clustering all nations in a constitutional unity, and interdicting moral and religious interference between the in-habitants of adjacent valleys; but human nature In the House of Londs, the Earl of Clarenhas assigned less to system, and more to spiritual influences. She will soon detect the hollowness of union without unity, and of a political combination that aims to embrace the world, while it is afraid to interfere with the grossest social corruptions in its own bosom.

In the inaugural address delivered by the new President on the 4th of March, we find faithfully re-produced all the worst characteristics of the American statesmen who have been in power since the withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Cabinet of Washington. If Mr. Polk was chosen as the thorough representative of the party which makes slavery, repudiation, and foreign aggression its claims to distinction, we are b edge that he has not swerved from the intentions of his constituents. His language on all these has the same unblushing impudence British merchants was estimated at £200,000. which belonged to his predecessor, and which we had fondly imagined that no one else could rival; but in his mouth it has this very serious aggravation, that it convinces us he is prepared to begin where the others leave off. We had carefully guarded ourselves against any preconceptions hostile to Mr. Polk; and we had endeavored to persuade ourselves that we should find more moderation in his own conduct than in that of his adherents; but the indulgent illusion is completely dispelled by the first words he utters; and the anxiety which was incessantly awakened by Mr. Tyler's strange and incongruous efforts, is rendered infinitely greater by declarations from the new President, of at least equal violence, and, we

fear, much more significance.

One of the first sentiments uttered by Mr. Po k, after an exordium, in which"the most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever devised by human minds, receives a very able panegyric, is that of "deep regret at the schemes and agitations of misguided persons, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections of the Amongst other nations, the expression 'domestic institutions" designates all that is most acred among men; in the U. States, it expresses that state of bondage which is most abhorred by the free-that system of slavery which other ountries have practised, which some have re-ounced, which all deplore, but which the politicountries have practised, which cians of the U. States have alone the courage to euogize and defend.

Mr. Polk reserves his compassion, however, for other objects. "Happy would it be," says he, "for indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted." That sentiment will, indeed find an echo in every debtor's goal all over the world! We who teel for slaves more than for slave-owners, are apt to think unpaid crediversed. ing of the people of the indebted States cann be questioned," says the President; but whilst sympathies and eulogies are showered upon them, what, with one recent exception, has become of their unpaid dividends? After two such paragraphs as these, our readers

will not be surprised at anything that may fol-low, more especially with reference to the foreign relations of the Union. A lie repeated af-ter it has been contradicted and scouted by all well-informed and honest men, is a lie raised to a higher power-the square of a lie. Mr. Tyler intimated in a message some time ago, that doubts were entertained by some whether Texas had not originally formed part of the territory Parliament, when Sir Robert Peel expressed a of the United States, and been improperly alien-nope that the United States might send a "Comthat "Texas was once a part of our country was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power, is now independent, and possesses an undoubt-ed right to merge her sovereignty in ours."-The whole assertion is utterly groundless-first, because Texas formed no part of Louisiana when sold by France; and secondly, because the boundary treaty with Spain, concluded in 1819, definitively wiped out all such equivocal claims forever. But in this discussion no argument is practicable; the wolf is resolved on seizing his prey, and it signifies but little that the lamb stood drinking lower down the brook. Mr. Polk holds somewhat similar, though less precise language, as to the Oregon territory. He pledges himself at the very outset of his career, and with the full knowledge that negotiations are actually going on between his Cabinet and Great Britain, that the American title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable. may spare time, likely to be consumed in a very unprofitable discussion, if we express an opinion, at least as decided as his own, that, in spite of his marauders, and what he terms his constitutional rights, the territory of the Oregon will never be wrested from the British Crown, to which it belongs, but by war. Mr. Polk avers, that to enlarge the limits of the Union, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions; but he will find, that when they are so far extended as to include the rightful possessions of the British Empire, they will en-counter the hostifity and the resolution of a people not inferior to the populace of America in spirit or in resources.

[From the Landon Post, March 28.] Whatever may be thought of the message of President Polk, as a bold adaptation of his open-ing address to the audacious views of the ultra-Democratic party, it is, in other respects, but a poor performance. It is very boastful, and yet so inskilfully constructed, that the reader is allowed to espy the nakedness of the land through the chinks of the triumphant covering of words which the ease, the sleep, the digestion, of certainly more the President would cast upon it. He begins by describing his new office as "the most honorable and responsible on earth." Presently, afterwards, he states that he is a young man. He need scarcely have made the announcement. Such bombast sufficiently indicates that he is young indeed in of this address, notwithstanding the saving clause prospects encouraging. ly have made the announcement. Such bombast his appreciation of the true dignity of a high po-

In the next paragraph, he admits the political perplexities and difficulties which beset the U. S. and policy which should characterise the admin-istration of the Government." This looks like an honest confession; but in a few paragraphs more the message writer jumps off into a very diffe-rent view of the matter. He boasts of the plainly written Constitution of the U. States, "which binds together, in the bonds of peace and union, the great and increasing family of free and independent States." The man who writes in this way must either be dishonest, or be the victim of confusion of mind. And to make the matter still more palpable, he returns, in the very next parato his first view, and speaks of a certain mode of interpretation of the Constitution, as "the only sure guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal

There is a distinction between the beauty of political theory, and the possibility of political practice, which Mr. Polk will, perhaps, discover hereafter. His present excuse is, that he is the youngest man that ever filled the President's

The Government of the United States-that is, the Supreme Government-has been entrusted, as he says, with the exclusive management of foreign affairs. Yes; to each State is confided the exclusive care of its own interests, and these may, in a very particular and almost exclusive manner, be affected by the management of foreign affairs. The Northern States may see advantage in a war with Great Britain, and the Southern see little else than ruin. The exclusive management of foreign affairs by the Supreme Government becomes, in such a case, rather a ticklish matter. The Southern States may find their duty to themselves the first thing to be at-Mr. Polk's task is easy enough, while he has only to gratify the ascendant party which brought him into power. The Government of the United States, however, requires something more than this, as he will find. His troubles are but beginning.

found to generate.

The new President, however, is far from quarrelling with his hereditary task. His only com
[From the London Chronicle, March 27.]

We confess, we are much more mortified than surprised, to find this question terminated, like important proceedings, remains to be explained.

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by feelings of justice, of security, or of humanity. The question of the independence or absorption of Texas was handed over to the Tory Government as a fair field for the exertion of their diplomatic skill, and of the hundred means at a Government's disposal for the working out of its ends. In these the Tory Government has most miserably failed. The American Government have decided upon the annexation of this immense country, containing 300,000 square miles, and are about to establish over that region their system of slave cultivation. It was, indeed, a question of life and death to American slavery, confined to its own exhausted soils, must have declined and met a natural death at no incalcula-ble interval of time, but which now, having secured to it most ample room and root, cannot be expected to pause till it fills the whole territory o the Pacific, and deluges the New World, from which it had been partly stayed or driven, with

its flood of misery and crime.

The result of such a consummation is, as reting it. gards slavery and the slave trade, depiorable Not only is the interchange of manacled human flesh between Cuba and the mainland rendered permanent, but the right of search, secured by our treaty with Texas, is of course torn asunder. It is the fashion, however, to abandon rights of search, so we will not dwell upon that. But a consideration as serious is the effect of this measure on the American Union itself. There the fundamental law is, that the South must not out vote the North. Yet here are two Florida states, and heaven knows how many Texan ones, coming into the Union. The North, which has been unable to prevent this, must at least have the balance redressed. It must annex too, in self defence. It must create new states. It must stretch to Oregon and encroach upon Canada. So that in giving up the Mexican trontier, we are actually necessitating invasion upon our own.— Numbers of New York people voted for Polk and Texas annexation, because they were told it was a step to Canada and the Oregon. Mr. Polk admits this in the inaugural address which he has just delivered. Having at some length vindicated, after his fashion, the annexation of Texas, he thus proceeds:

There is indeed, one glimpse of hope, however faint, and that is the resistance by the Texans, who might reckon in the present state of Mexico on a recognition by that power. But the independent feeling of the 70,000 white citizens of Texas is, we tear, not proof against the augmentation of value which their lands and property would instantly gain by annexation to so powerful an empire. And especially as Lord Aberdeen or his envoy are to be the sole prompters and supporters of this independent feeling, there can be small grounds for its maintenance or trimaph.

It is painful indeed, to be thus driven to despair; painful to behold, without a struggle, slawhich we have so long and so extensively, and not effectually combated, thus regain what it has lost, and sweep, like a huge sea, in uncon-trolled devastation, over a surface of such vast Deplorable as is such a prospect, God extent. grant that we may not have to contemplate something worse.

[From Landon Globe, March 27.] Frugality, freedom from debt, and universal peace, are the three general heads on which most stress is laid by President Polk, in his inaugural address. It is a shrewd remark, that men generally most vaunt themselves of the virtues, or the erties they possess least of. Is this the case with President Polk's panegyric on the Government of his country? In the first place, what is the Government of that country? According to President Polk's statement of it, it is "a con-federation of independent States." Now, here is expression-but it is the only appropriate onc .-In order to make President Polk's assertions true regarding the States, the pea must be un-der one thimble—in order to make them true regarding the Union, it must be under the other .-Imprimis, then, as regards frugality and freedom from debt. These assertions, it applied to that abstraction, the Union, may be true. That is o say, a Government, which is not a Government to most intents and purposes, does not incur debts for purposes which it does not fulfil. But if the Union, instead of being a sort of abstraction, or fictitious entity-if the President, instead of being, where deeds, not words, are concerned, on most occasions a man of straw-or, to refine the phrase-a man of figure and representation-were the one a whole, of which the States were component parts; the other, the Executive arm, wielding the power of that whole to assert tors even more to be pitted than profligate debi-ors; but in the New World these things are reits law-in short, if national unity were, in any "The sound moral, and honorable feelor the Polk's trugality and solvency varies would for the right of search which he proposes, is a it, and it is only propagated on the eve of the elecbe untrue. They are notrue in any sense which can satisfy moral beings. The head has no right to disclaim responsibility for the members. So far as the States have been lavish, and are indebted, the vaunt of the Union of frugal freedom from debt is a trick of thimble-rig. thimble-rig consists in boasting, in one breath, of the prosperity of the States, as an attribute of the Union, and shirking, in the next, the insolvents of the States, as things the Union has no

part in.

If it has part in the one, it has part in the other. If it is entitled mightily to magnify these com-munities, as its own, it cannot be entitled to repudiate their obligations, as not its own. It eannot be entitled to contrast their lot with the melanchoty condition of those European nations which have debts to pay, and which pay their debts; and to exult in the contrast, "We have no debts to pay"when compelled to subjoin, in the very next breath, "Happy would it be for the indebted tween this and the spring of 1841, in a business States, if they were freed from their liabilities, or political point of view. In the Spring of 1841 many of which were incautiously contracted." a nation which includes those States, to affect pity for the nations of Europe, whose solvency show they have preserved the idea of national honor. — President Polk's idea of nations in a "melanchely condition," is the idea of nations enslaved—by their word and bond. It is the idea of ancient Pistol-base is the slave who pays. The preten-sion of cultivating universal peace has something of the same equivoque about it. Like the hedghog which the snake had given shelter to its hole, it only expands its prickly surface on all sides, to its have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws fallen. extended over them." The "re-annexation (') of Texas to our Union at the earliest possible period," "Our title to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable." Well bristled, hedghog. President Polk observes that "foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government." We submit that this may possigovernment." We submit that this may possi-bly be from the continual duplicity of position which President Polk and his predecessors have assumed as its mouth-piece. The States, howev-er, if they take a fancy to hang an Irishman, or lynch an abolitionist, are, in such case, acting simply as "independent States." Again, "Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government"-but, if every one of the State governments | Our banking system never stood upon a safer or think proper, on the contrary, to be lavish and | more solid and truly prosperous foundation than jobbing, or wildly speculative, "our government" knows nothing about it. The Union cultivates universal peace; but, if any State should prefer border war, the irruptions of its citizens upon friendly neighbors would noways concern the Union. • • • As regards the Oregon (to for "obligations imposed by treaty," is too similar

Mr. Falconer, in his excellent little volume on the "Mississippi and the Oregon." "It is greatly to be lamented," observes Mr. Falconer, "that in the United States it should have been the interest of dishonest and violent politicians to have adopted a tone of discussion upon the sub- as when left as clear as possible of Government, ject opposed to its fair settlement. It is not honorable, while the title to the territory is undetermined between the respective Governments, to urge measures to populate it with American citizens, in order to give facilities for its occupation at a future period. Such commendations do not indicate a conviction of the validity of the claim insisted on. America, as well as Great Britain, has an interest in the establishment of a settled Government in that part of the world-in making out the limits of legal possession-and in rearing a population which however they may differ respecting the system of Government which they may preter, should good. We have a Jacksonian Democrat for Prelook to the future, as bringing the fruits of a peaceful, generous, and civilized intercourse."

[From the Liverpool Mail, March 29.1 The sentiments expressed in the Inaugural Address of the American President, Mr. Polk, are merely an echo of those acted upon by his predecessor, Mr. Tyler. Texas, by this gentleman's account, formerly belonged to the United States, but when, he does not condescend to explain.— American institutions are so ancient, and her territorial rights so extensive, that the safer way is to date the former from the call of Abraham, and admit the latter from Cape Horn to the North Pole. by Republican institutions. The claims of England are not so much as alluded to. He has apparently reconciled himself to the complacency of Mr. Justice Polk has stopped the case, and dis-

plaint probably is, that he was not allowed to initiate, as well as to carry on. One could almost fear from the tone of his address, that he minded to make up forthis women by starting a projector.

Washington City, April 17, 1845.

The ENQUIRER.

Washington City, April 17, 1845.

The the Enquirer:

If you can spare as much space, I will thank to combat the arts or the ambition of foreign and to combat the arts or the ambition of foreign and to combat the arts or the ambition of foreign and to combat the arts or the ambition of foreign and of the United States, she will increase the hands of the United States, she will increase the monopoly of the cotton districts adversely to the monopoly of the cotton districts. interests of this country. If we lose Texas, then, what are we to gain in return?

This is by far the most important question as concerns England. The superb island of Cuba in our possession would be some equiva-lent, and as Spain wants money, we have no doubt that the purchase of that property could be made on available and agreeable terms. Cuba, annexed to England is quite as expedient as rious votes slyly manufactured by the Whigs, we that of Texas to the United States; and if this bave to encounter—Angus McDonald frauds, which, if dising power of the Republic would, in some measure, be checked. The Union is already National power is like steam, too extensive. the more formidable the more it is condensed.— Every square mile added to the United States is an additional weakness—a progressive advance-ment towards dissolution. But this is the business of the citizens. Cuba would be of more value to England than Texas multiplied by all the slaves hereafter to be employed in cultiva-

[From Wilmer's Times, March 29.] SLAVE TRADE-THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS-Polk's INAUGURAL .- The conduct of the American legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe. It passes comprehension, defies calculation, upsets all preconceived notions of organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest for the Presidency, that Texas would be annexed; but that the Whig Senate should be a consenting party has produced astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this week, from the Western world, not only novel, but startling. The Senate is regarded, on this side the water, as a very conservative body-a drag upon the more headstrong resolves of the other House; and the dignity of its bearing, commands, with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of those who are not prope to eulogise republican institutions.-Hence the surprise which has been created. the game of politics is evidently the same all the world over-a series of skiltul moves and counpuzzles, checkmates and triumphs over his fel-

With the intelligence of the Annexation Bill having passed Congress, has come to hand the inaugural address of President Polk, a document upon which much criticism, not over-friendly, has been spent. The verbose state documents of America are little relished in England; and a moment's consideration will show the reason. The British Premier's place is Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his con-duct, or assails his antagonist. The President of duct, or assails his antagonist. the United States, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly, and through it the nation, viva roce, on the events of the day, when the interest is high and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety cools, or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a formal manner,

most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foregone conclusion," is his allusion to the Oregon territal from the substitution of a Resident of tory. The right of the U. States to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two governmen's. People naturally say, 'Can the new official have a proper sense of the deep responsibility of his office, when he

thus commits himself at the very threshold?" That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption my be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good taste in so tormal a committal on the question. Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting dignity othe office. It is to be hoped that the mantle of the thimble-rig-we are sorry to use so trivial an Washington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which it has now descended-but the commencement is perilous.

SLAVE TRADE-RIGHT OF SEARCH. Connected with this topic, may be mentioned the notice which Mr. Tyler's message on the slave trade has commanded in the Commons. Sir Robert Peel, it will be seen, pointedly referred to it, some one having conveniently put a question to him on the subject, the better to enable him to correct the ex-President's better to enable him to correct the ex-President's Carolina. No politicians in the Union are errors in that document. Mr. Tyler blundered more talented than Mr. Calboun's friends sadly in the matter of the free blacks taken to to apprehend that his statements are correct re- Administration. We venture to say that none specting British capital being combined with will be more cherished on proper principles-American ingenuity in carrying out slavery through the medium of the Brazils.

and the conference is now sitting which is to decide the future policy of England and France.two powof the coast of Africa b ers, joined, of course, to the squadron of the United States already there for that purpose. The right of search in its most obnoxious form, is Let the Republicans evo thus given up; but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient. The saints stir not while the right of search is thus thrown to wind before their eyesthe best proof, we suspect, of their belief in its tailure as a preventive. To the sagacity and firmness of the American Government, every credit is due, for refusing to join the other powers in a system which is thus so unceremoniously surrendered, after all the pother it created, the jealonsy it excited, and the ill-blood which it pro-

A GLORIOUS CONTRAST.

What a glorious contrast presents itself beother of abominations, and the consequent suspension of many of our Southern and Western Ruin stated all men in the face, and stupor and inaction pervaded all classes of the peo-

Whig administration of the Federal Govern-ment. We had that master spirit of old Federalism, Daniel Webster, at the head of the State Department, and that arrant apostate Henry Clay, own comfort and convenience. If others are in-convenienced, it feels itself, for its own part, per-tectly comfortable. "The title of numerous In-establishment of an U.S. Bank, to be reared updian tribes [the old aboriginal snake] to vast tracts on and in part created out of the rotten and of country, has been extinguished. New States been admitted into the Union; new territories testering and putrifying in the place where it had We had also in prospect the distribution of the land revenue, and also a monstrous and unequal system of taxation, to build up the corporations and capitalists upon the bones and sinews of the laboring classes.

In fact and in sober truth the wicked ruled, and

Now we have a firm and rational basis for a permanent and healthy business. We never stood in more kindly relations with foreign nations, as a general thing, since the foundation of our federative system. Nations never appeared more ready to extend the hand of good fellowship of trade and commerce toward us .more solid and truly prosperous foundation than at the present—exchanges are natural and easy y ever were. Stocks of real value are firm. Articles of agricultural produce, and of manufactore, are in good demand at buoyant prices.— The laborer is busy and happy as he can be under the present arrangement of society, and as tive.

prospects encouraging.

We would not be understood as advocating the to every thing else American popular politicians have put forth, and too fully deserves the animadversion on former such language, bestowed by Mr. Falconer, in his excellent little volume on the of business in our country. Our position is now as ever, that business has laws of its own directly and properly to govern its own immediate concerns, and that it is never in so good a condition Our opinion is, that the present good prospect of the time of her electing Alexander Newman, her neral conviction that the present republican administration will leave business to its own laws; and we also believe that the prospective conviction in 1841, that the then federal administration would cramp, by attempting to direct, the laws of trade, threw a dampening chilling industry. trade, threw a dampening, chilling influence over our business community, and thus aggravated the already unhealthy condition of business.

To this last picture let us add the glorious fact, ident-a Democratic Congress, and genuine Democracy is permanently and gloriously established amongst us. Let the people rightly appreciate and improve their present auspicious prospects, and good will certainly come of it, to this great people .- [Salem Advertiser.

We are gratified to learn, that the Hon. William H. Stiles, late member from Georgia, has been appointed Charge to Austria, and the gal-lant and eloquent Maj. Auguste Davezac, apmit the latter from Cape Horn to the North Pole.

He takes for granted, that no foreign power whatever has any right to object to the annexation of Texas to the Federative Union, at the head of which he has the honor to be placed. With respect graph. He says that it belongs to America; is occupied by the wives and children of her citizens; and, consequently, it must and chall be. workings of the affairs of the Government. The supposed reason for the recall had not a shadow of foundation in toth or in semblance; and, as a proper appreciation of his merits and his character, he is now replaced in his former position rejecting all advice on the subject, and refuses to This able and ever zealous advocate of Demohear any evidence. As they say in the law courts, cratic principles, the gallant aid and enthusiastic friend of Gen. Jacken, receives in this appointment a reward as worthy of his merits as it is

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

their distance, whilst even the tax on them is paid at the period of recording them. We have also to encounter the annoying nuisance of having too many candidates in the field .-This is the most perplexing and teasing difficulty we have to meet, because it proceeds from our own ranks, and from our own triends, who all the while are professing to serve their party, whilst they are in fact try-ing to serve themselves. Such is the miserable struggle now going on in Roanoke county. Such, too, is said to be the spectacle in Tyler county, where the Clarksburg "Scion" states, "two Demo crats are running, and one Whig;" and where there is one man elected once, and he has been a candidate every year since. The Republicans ought to pay him a deserving compliment, by letting him have not one vote."-Such, too, is said to be the case in Wood and Ritchie, where "there is division among the Republicans concerning their candidate for the Laislature," And, with the "Scion," we "regret it the more, because there are Democrats there upon whom the party could succeed, in spite of opposition." Is it yet too late for the Chairmen of our Corresponding Committees to step for-ward at once and interfere, and insist upon the candidates submitting their respective claims to mutual friends for a positive adjustment. The Chairmen are Messrs, J. F. Snodgrass, in Wood; termoves, and the most skilful player is he who James McKinney in Ritchie, and Colonel Josiah Boyers in Tyler. We shall address a copy of this paper to each of these gentlemen, and beseech their prompt and energetic efforts to effect an amicable accommodation.— It gives us pleasure, however, to learn from the "that the Democracy of Barbour and Randolph have at last settled their difficulties about a candidate, and that danger is now passed.
There is yet no Whig running, that we know of, and probably will not be, if they see the Democracy determined to unite." This accommodation was the result of a convention from the two counties, which nominated Washington J. Long as the candidate of the Democratic party. Unite-close your ranks-concentrate your votes upon one candidate every where, is the anx-

eleventh hour. Do your duty at the polls, and traces, in a message, with tedious prolixity, what everybody knows.

The portion of the message which has given are sanguine of success. In the Williamsburg Louisiana for Mr. Albert G. Southall, as the Superintendent of the Live Oak in that State. most extravagant rumors are insidiously built up by the Whig intriguers upon this change-(the principle of which they, of course, keep carefully out of view) - such as that all the Tyler appointments are to be set aside, when the continuance of Mr. Wise stares them in the face. Such, too, as that Mr. Calhoun's friends are to be pm down, when the appointment of Mr. Elmore of Charleston to the London mission stands boldly out to refute the insinuation.-Put down Mr. Calhoun and his friends!--There is not the slightest shadow of evidence to establish the shameless imputation. Mr. Polk will make no war upon Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Van Buren, or Cass, or Johnson, or Tyler, or any dis tinguished man, or any portion of the Republican Party. Why should be? Does it stand to reason, for one moment, that he should, or could, or would do so? They and their friends supported him .--Why should be then oppose them? He offered Mr. Calboun the first mission in Europe—he refused it. He next offers it to Mr. Elmore of South none did more service during the last camthe West Indies, but there is too much reason paign-none are more necessary to support his none will have less cause to complain of Mr. Polk's liberality and justice, The suspicion which The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London, the friends of the Whig Congressional candidate in the Williamsburg District are now seeking to sow broad east over the District, is, therefore, ut-It is understood, on all hands, that the substitute | terly visionary and unjust. There is nothing in tion for electioneering effect. The claims of Albert G. Southall will now be better understood,

ous advice that we would give our friends at this

Let the Republicans every where in Virginia, then, do their duty, and there is no danger of the State. Under the strongest desire to rouse up the Republicans of the State, we present to our readers the following stirring appeal from the "Clarkesburg Scion of Democracy," to assist our own appeal

"The approaching election in this State seems

to excite a good deal of interest in many portions of the Commonwealth. Here it seems to have excited little. The most exciting part of the canvass has been among the candidates, and we have had some rare doings in selecting them That business having been finished, we hear o but little indeed about the election. This indifference seems to be felt by both parties. It is not quite two weeks now to the 24th. We hope no voter has forgotten the day, and it is hoped also that the Republicans have not torgotten that it is a very important election. It is worth an effort business had begun to wear that gloomy and to have a Democratic Legislature, that the Old honest folks pay those they have contracted. It is a high pitch of effrontery in the chief magistrate of general stagnation and utter prostration. This period was just latter the last failure of the old | the power of the Executive of many of the States yet, it is desirable on many accounts, that he should be a man reflecting truly the opinions of his own State. But it is worth the great est effort to get a Republican Legislature, tha Mr. Rives's place in the Senate of the United States may be filled by a man who will speak the voice of the six thousand majority of Virgi nia, upon the great issues that divide We have urged this subject upon the attention of the people at various times. It cannot be that any do not know how vital that question is to the success of Mr. Polk's administration. The close division of parties in the Senate renders it of the utmost consequence, that the one chosen from Virginia should be a Democrat. We want a Legislature, also, who will tell Mr. Archer in round terms to speak the voice of his State, or resign his trust. Will the Republicans attend to this matter in time, or will they, like many an army has done, retreat, when one more blow would win them complete victory?"

I's Since preparing the above, we have received the following interesting letter from one of the most intelligent politicians in the North-west:

To the Editors of the Enquirer : WHEELING, Va., April 17, 1845. Knowing your anxiety for the success of the Democratic party at the approaching election, I propose giving you an account of our prospects in this portion of the State. Ввооке, or the "pan-handle of Democracy," as

she is sometimes termed, is always right; and will re-elect that good and true Democrat, Capt. John Miller, who proved himselt a faithful and popular Representative last winter. Dr. Elder is his opponent, but the Democracy of Brooke know how to appreciate the services of a good representa-Federal Onio, of course, will elect a Whig-

Edgington, the former Representative, will be the man. Marshall, Democratic Marshall, always true,

when left to herself, bids fair to elect a Democrat Wheeling, however, will pour in her Federal for-ces, and use all exertions to defeat the Democratic candidate. It is a shame, that this noble county should thus be imposed on. nobler or more untiring set of Democrats in the Union, than in Marshall county-Ever true to the cause, they fight the battle manfully; and, from he succeeded by a small majority—and has ever since, when before the people, carried it by respectable majorities. In 1840, it gave a small majority for Van Buren, and in 1844, gave a majorny of 30 for Polk-and would now, if let alone Wheeling, give an increased majority. Wm. R. McDonald is the Democratic candidate, and a good and true man. Col. Parriott is the Whig candidate, and the hardest nag to beat of the Whig party, and has the reputation of being the best electioneerer in the State. Still, with all these disadvantages, I am induced to believe McDonald

Tyler will elect a Democrat. There are three candidates—two Democrats and one Whig. The contest will be between West and Boyers, both Democrats. Wood and Ritchie promises to elect that ster-

ling Democrat, Daniel R. Neal, formerly the Representative of those counties. Old Monongalia will elect a true man-either

Wade, Tanzey, Bowlsby, or some other of the va-rious candidates before the Convention. There will be no mistake in Marion; and "Sister Preston," you know, is always right. In fact, if you do as well in the East, as we will do in the West,

ing much for rain. In order that you may know how Democracy is progressing in this quarter, I need only inform

and luminous speech of Mr. Hunter, delivered at The Election is almost at hand. Within less King William Court House in August, 1843, on feet that object. the occasion of the public dinner with which he than a week it will be over. Then, "watchman, was honored. Some of your Democratic friends how goes the night?' From various parts of the seem to imagine, that you do not take as deep an State, we have the most cheering accounts. Spu-rious votes slyly manufactured by the Whigs, we ba, annexed to England is quite as expedient as that of Texas to the United States; and if this were accomplished the aggressive and aggrandising power of the Republic would, in some measure, be checked. The Union is already too extensive. National power is like steam, The clarion notes of your appeal to the gallant Freemen of his District, two years ago, showed conclusively in what light you regarded his commanding talents and public services; and I feel warranted in saying, that none more sincerely regretted his defeat at that time than yourselves.

VERITE SANS PEUR. By the Editors .- We assure our Correspondent, that "some of our Democratic friends" are com-pletely mistaken in any such suggestion. No Republican in the State has a higher opinion of R. M. T. Hunter, than we have. None more sincerely wish him success in his election. None would more profoundly regret his defeat. We wish him success more cordially even than we did two years ago, because we have seen more of him. We saw him—we heard him—we left the full force of his talents and powers during the late campaign, and we appreciate him better and even higher, than we could have done in 1842-as longer experience has brought with it more extensive information of his superior qualifications. Indeed, from the moment that we met Mr. Hunter in the State Convention of February, 1814-when we exchanged the olive branch of peace and union in the presence of that respectable Convention, to the end of the campaign, we became more and more interested in the man and the politician. We understand that he is now more powerful in debate than ever, and we sincerely trust that his district will have the energy and sagacity to call him into the public council

POWHATAN COUNTY

To the Editors of the Enquirer: Gentlemen: You and your readers (in this Congressional District) will probably desire to have some account of the discussions which have occurred between the candidates for Congress on the South side of James river. I will furnish you with a hurried sketch of what occurred at Powhatan Court-house and at Goode's Store, in Chesterfield. After the meeting of the Democratic party, to nominate a candidate for the county, had adjourned, a large assembly collected to hear Mr. Seddon, who, it was announced, would address the people in the rear of the Court-house. This gentleman was a stranger to the people of Powhataa, and they manifested considerable anxiety to hear him. He spoke for two hours, and rivetted the attention of his audience by an able and eloquent review of the great questions at issue between the two parties. His argument against the Tarid was peculiarly forcible, attacking the policy as violative of the great principles of justice, and unwarranted by any express or implied grant of power to be found in the Constitution; while, taken in connection with the establishment of a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, and the application of the revenue of the Federal Government for purposes of improvements gislation intended to benefit and band together particular classes, which, thus united, would not ease to prey upon the wealth of the country, and extract money from the hard-won earnings of all ections to enrich the few and tavored wherein these classes abound. He made a most effective assaultupon Mr. Botts' peculiar political opinions and conduct, his efforts to abolish the 21st rule, and his unmitigated opposition to the annexation of Texas-that question, which, if any question can, ought to unite all parties throughout the land in its support - but, in view of its peculiar importance to the South, ought, at all events, to disarm every Southern man of his opposition.

After dinner, Mr. Botts addressed us. He is

strong and effective public speaker, in manner at least; and, were it not for the load of political erters he has to carry, in addition to those of his party, would doubtless make as much impression as any Whig speaker in the State. After comlaining of the bill of indictment which he said Mr. Seddon had made against bim, he proceeded to make what he called, and probably considered, a reply to his speech. He said that an increase of prices was not attributable to the Tariff, nor the condition of the South to any system of legislation-that we were lazy, and the people of the North industrious-that, if the Bank, Tariff and nternal limprovements were Federal measures, No., were Federalists; -as for the Resolutions of 98 and '99, he did not understand them-they were quoted for and against everything-they were quoted as authority for the establishment of a National Bank. Who ever quoted them for that purpose? He certainly never read the resolutions and report, I suppose, and I in-cline most strongly to the opinion, that Mr. Botts never did.—For his connexion with Mr. Adams, he said he was not his defender, nor responsible for the invitation Mr. A, received to line with him in Richmond; but threw the blame, if there was blame, as he said,) on the committee of invitation-thus deserting the ground which h Adams as a patriot, and said he would have been or felt honored by his presence at the dinner,---This, with some declamation about the right of petition, was the amount of his reply, until he came to the Texas question. Against the annexation, he spoke with great bitterness, some ingenuity, and more sophistry. He professes entire hostility to, it as unconstitutional and inexpedient-and o blinded is he by his antipathy, that while he said he would not charge the Senators who abandoned their opposition to it with corruption, he aid they had been charged with bribery, and on strong grounds-and showed that he beneved it. No friend of annexation, to be accomplished at any time or under any circumstances, can vote for him, without knowing that he votes for an opponent, of the bitterest and most implacable cha racter. This, omitting some efforts at wit and jocoseness, is, I believe, a fair outline of his

the most masterly reply I ever heard. He proved himself not only a match for his opponent in ar-gument, but his superior, in that prompt wit which tells so forcibly before a popular audience. He turned the attacks which Mr. Botts had made upon him, back upon himself with such readiness, and so steadily and vigorously did he prosecute his advantage, that he received the plause of both parties-extorting, even from the Whigs, the unwilling tribute of admiration.

Whigs, the unwilling tribute of admirston.

His half hour having expired, Mr. Bous arose and said his opponent had endeavored to raise a laugh, and succeeded; and proceeded himself to be quite jocose and merry. But wit and repartee certainly are not his weapons, to judge from the faint efforts at applause, which were made in the Court-house. His half hour being ended, the candidate left the Court-house to meet at Goods's candidates left the Court-house, to meet at Goode's

store, on the next day. On Tuesday, April the 8th, the two gentlemen again met, in accordance with their previous ap-pointment, at Goode's, where they found a large number of the voters of Chesterfield assembled. Mr. Seddon again opened the discussion, occupy ing, according to an arrangement between himself and Mr. Botts one hour and a half, his opponent to have the same time in reply-and each o occupy an hour in their rejoinders. Mr. Seddon, in a strong and forcible manner, reviewed Mr. Bous's public course-calling before the prople the efforts he had made to "head" Mr Tyler; his impotent effort at impeachment and his violent attacks upon that gentleman; his course or the 21st rule; his opposition to Texas, and his presenting his petition for the seat in Congress through Mr. Adams-whom he justly supposed to be the last man whom a Virginian and a Southern man would select to honor with such an office. He then argued the questions at issue between them, as representatives of their respective par-

After dinner Mr. Botts arose, and with more mo deration than I ever knew him to exhibit, detended himself from the attacks made on him by Mr. Seddon. He said Mr. Tyler was corrupt, and he endeavored to expose him-(he seemed to forget that it was not political corruption he assailed Mr. Tyler for altogether)-that his effort to impeach him, failed by a union of all parties against the Whig Party, which, according to his estimate, had only 89 members in the lower House. He said, that in relation to the 21st rule, it was a rule violating the right of petition, and read a speech of Mr. Jones, in which he said that gentleman took the ground he did, forgetting that Mr. Jones has always opposed the abolition of the rule. He got Mr. Adams to present his petition, because Massachus us came before Virginia in presenting petitions, which would have been a reason for getting some one North of that State to present it. annexation as warmly as he did the day before; and after an effort to array the Democrats, who preferred Mr. Van Buren, against Mr. Seddon, who preferred Mr. Calhoun, he sat down.

Mr. Seddon then got up, and in a most happy and conclusive manner sustained the positions as sumed in his first speech; making many excellent hits and a most forcible appeal to all Southern men to come to the support of their interests, and sustain those principles by the promulgation and maintenance of which Virginia had gained, and all will be right.

We have but little news. You have heard of the awful fire they had in Pittsburg. We are suffering much for raise.

When the right is a suffering much for raise.

We are suffering much for raise. His reply was not so good as his a short time first speech; indeed, he seems to be unable to make a forcible speech, in reply or defence. His habits of you, that the wife of John Bowers, Esq., a good thinking and speaking unfit him for that sort of Democrat, and a worthy citizen of this city, a few conflict which requires readiness, entire self-confeeks ago, presented him with two noble-looking trol, and a knowledge of the feelings and temper his friends.

[The Constitution] Dallas. Yours, truly.

The Manual Room of the other of his audience.

We have gain We have gained by these discussions. We | March 21-c8w

The discussion was opened by James A. Se Esq. Mr. Seddon prefaced his remarks by serving, that he had been selected by a Demo Convention as its candidate to represent this D triet in the next Congress of the United States After making many interesting remarks, whi enchained a large portion of his hearers, he s as the Bank question was settled, at least for years, unless it was sustained by a two-thirds; which was not within the range of human probility, he deemed it unnecessary to enter upor discussion of that subject. He next, as well a memory serves me, took a review of Mr. E. political course, and showed with what imperty and rashness he had discharged his official ties. He said that he (Botts) had attempt peach the President of the Union, but had though be had said, that he would head Canler or die, but that he had failed in heading and yet he was still living, and he was happ see him not only not dead, but apparently en

ing good health.

He adverted to the declaration of Mr. Rose

that if Mr. Tyler was not impeached, Pennsy nia Avenue would bristle with ten thousant

have a young, active, eloquent and bold candidate and if the Democratic Party in the District will but do its duty as well as our candidate, the principles and the interests of the South will have a

most efficient representative in the national cour cils; and, from all I have seen, there is no ques

Gentlemen: I attended Court yesterday, for

purpose of hearing the discussion between eandidates for the sixth Congressional Distric

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, April 15

OBSERVER

that we of the South side will do our utr

To the Editors of the Enquarer :

onets, which showed what storms such ous spirits might not only raise, but ride in not know what impression the disclosure a fact made upon the Whig auditory; but In Mr. Botts looked, as it he would have worlds if he could have consigned that redeclaration to the tomb of the Capulets. 1: ed through my veins like an electric shock almost imagined we were on the verge of a volution. After going through a full revi-Mr. Botts's political course, which he di masterly manner, and convinced, I hope, a Whig that Mr. Botts was not the man to rethe people of this District, he next took up th riff question, and, with a pencil of light, s how injuriously the Tariff operated upon poorer classes of society, by laying such duties upon coarse fabricks, (which the poor sumed) and such moderate ones upon ticles, which were generally consumed by wealthy; and all this, said he, was for the espebenefit of a privileged order of the North, I not pretend to give Mr. Seddon's words; they u too chaste and too eloquent, for me ev gre a faint outline of them. He sa present Tariff, in some respects, was odious than the Bill of Abominations, who had aroused the whole South almost to a sa of disunion. Mr. Seddon closed his remarupon the Texas question. Here he to to the contemplation of his hearers the meancy of the Whig Party upon this question. Hethat he had been into the Eastern part of the and he had not met with the first man, Whie Democrat, who was not then in favor of ation. But after Mr. Clav's Raleigh len great change had come over the spirit of their nions. What had been before desirable was ter that, highly inexpedient. He showed this was a great national question-one of most important questions, not only to the So but to the whole Union, that had ever been agin ed; yet, that it had been made a party one in servience to the will of Mr. Clay; and the oppose

become the American Gibraltar of the South When Mr. Seddon closed his remarks, I'm absent, but when I heard that Mr. Botts was I hastened to the stand; yet, he had not risen to ter upon the discussion, but merely to inform company that a recess would then take place purpose of getting dinner; that after d the court should have adjourned he would to to the court-house, where the people could be commodated with seats; and that he would onvince every one, whose heart was not st to conviction, of the fallacy of the charge w his competitor (I think he said) had bro

that was arrayed against it by the aboutions was in consequence of the slavery question a

would cease to exist it slavery were excluded Mr. Seddon said, that he regarded the acquise

of Texas as a great national measure, and it wo

against him. Some time elapsed before Mr. Bot's re-appea having consumed more time, as he admitted, was necessary, for which he broke throng arrangement made by himself and Mr. Ser which was to allow to Mr. Seddon, in his is der one hour, and Mr. Botts the same. But 3 Botts would not consent to allow Mr. Se but halt his time, which I thought very illiter that his objection was founded upon the fac he could not have the same time to rep Mr. Seddon, as that would bring seven o'cl which would be longer than the people w wait. This, I think, would have been pretar if Mr. Botts had not unnecessarily consume time at dinner. As by his own showing I done so, I think it was uncourteous in violate the arrangement which he and Sed made in good faith for their government too, Mr. Seddon protested against it. 1 v present when Mr. Botts commenced his but he consumed about one hour of his defending his private character, though Mr. don had not breathed one solitary word that. It is true, he had brought Mr. B. litical acts before the people, of which he plained heavily, but in that Mr. Seidon go beyond the pale of his duty. Publishould be tested by their public acts, by they ought to be willing to stand or tall bar of public opinion. Mr. Botts haver hausted about two-thirds of his time in vis himself, whether more time would have enhim to have met and combatted the po-Seddon's speech, I cannot say; but from cause or other, I considered it the most leebl and I am certain that all impartial Whige have regarded it in that light.

We learn from the Kanawha Republican a new stream of gas has been struck by salt manufacturers there, which is very poforcing up a column to the height of one feet above the ground. It says that the enough in one of these currents to high a ties in the Union. One of them took for days since, and did some considerable days

Respectfully,

THE APPROXEMING ELECTION. - The from all parts of the State are truly chee The Democracy seem thoroughly arensensible of the importance of the conshall doubtless obtain a signal victory.

Launchburg Rep Appointment by the Governor of V. Wm. E. Clarke of Dayton, Marengo Commissioner for the State of Alabama, depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, &

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. shall, Mr. Edwis Wortham, to Miss

ELIZA McGRUDER, second daughter of S McGruder, Esq., of this city. DIED. At his residence in the county of GI on the 9th inst., Samuer. N. Sturra, Esq. 76. In his domestic and social relations

none surpassed him, as a Christian, hu father and exemplary citizen. Tr The Rev. W. S. PLUMER D. D. diess the two Literary Societies of Rande con College on Tuesday, the 10th of June

the day preceding commencement.

The Whig and Watchman of the South please copy.

Fr A PARTY will be given at the B Hotel on the evening of the 10th June by day before the commencement at Randelf

The Ladies of the "Brunswick Pet Society" will have a FAIR at the in Lawrenceville, on the 28th day of Apt (being Brunswick Court day.) for the bet

the Episcopal Church. The sale to come 10 o'clock, A. M. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPI Professor George Tucker having his resignation of the Chair in this School effect at the close of the present " Board of Visitors will proceed to the 3 ment of his successor at their annual mee

the 1st July next.

The subjects taught in this School are Me Philosophy, Political Economy, Logic and F Lettres. The compensation of the Professor Con

a salary of one thousand dollars, lees from members of the School, and a house and gain Applications may be addressed to C Job Esq., Rector, &c., at Richmond, or to Pro William B. Rogers, Chairman of the Facu

the University. W. H. WOODLEY, Proctof, & April 21—ct1stJuly
The Richmond Whig, Washington 6 and National Intelligencer will please cop-forward their accounts to the proctor.

WATSON & DIBRELL. COMMISSION and FORWARDING MEMORY WILL AND TO TO TO TO THE T